The New Yeshels Proposed for the Parific Coast and the Homiston Propiler.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 12.-There is a noticeter's report treating of the revenue marme. which service is now, as hitherto, under the management of the Treasury Department. Reasks for four new cutters which. "to meet ony sudden contingency." should possess features that would enable them to answer "demands other than those for assistance to distressed vessels and the enforcement of the nentloned typify. If they do not wholly include. the services required of the revenue marine in flore of peace, it Is natural to surmise that the additional functions suggested relate to possible war service. Two of the vessels asked for are intended for the Pacific coast and the others for Lake Michigan and Lake Ontario.

The new vessels are described as able cruisexpected to have 450 tons displacement and the other between 500 and 500. Of those for the lakes, the Michigan cutter is also to have between 500 and 600 tons displacement and the Ontario about 350. Thus the two larger would exceed in displacement the gunboat Pinta and Palos, about equal the Despatch, and nearly equal the Michigan, our present naval vessel on the lakes. They would be immeasurably superior to any of these in efficiency being modern steel vessels. It is proposed to secure a speed for them of fifteen knots, which would much exceed that of the Petrel and surpass even the contract requirements of the newer Machias. The vessels would also be feetive, through their large mdius of action.

The primary purpose urged in increasing that of making them able to render assistance to merchant vessels of any size and in heavy weather. Not only is the mercantile marine fels are increasing in dimensions, so that a give any of them ald in a storm. Some of our cutters are unable to do this with safety to

But there is another important compideration. Under the treaty of 1817 an effective naval delence of the lakes is made impossible, and the wholly suited for reliance solely upon land battories. This treaty prescribes that only a single vessel shall be stationed by either Great Britain or our own country on the upper lakes and one vessel on Lake Champlain, and the limit of tennage and battery is such as to make such a craft ridiculous as a modern war ship. Even the old Michigan violates the treaty in the excess of her battery power. For some reason our Government has provided for giving notice to withdraw from this agreement. On the contrary, it seems to take special pains not to tempt England on her part to a withdrawal. For four of seeming to break faith it would not even permit the new practice vessel to be constructed in Michigan, although it would have been armed only at Annapolis, and would never have been used on the lakes. It is certain that England posesses hundreds of torpedo craft and small gunboats that could be sent through the St.

Lawrence and the canals of Canada to the great lakes, should the treaty be abrogated.

But if our country is debarred from putting additional war ships on the lakes it may lawfully and properly put additional reseauce unters there, and so construct them that they may be at once converted into efficient gunishats in time of war. Even now our reveauce cutters are supplied with Hotchkiss rapid-fire batteries of the smaller calibres, several of them having six-pounders. These weapons are sighted to nearly three miles, and, of course, have a still greater extreme range, while their rapidity of fire makes them very effective. But undoubtedly the new cutters will be so strongly built that one or more four-inch rapid-fire guns can be mounted upos them. This callere constitutes the main battery of the new 1,050-ton gunbust dischlassed will be found in other of our ratest vessels. Should it be deemed an infraction of the treaty to mount such guns in the revenue cruisers during time of peace, all necessary purposes will be served by having them reddy and kept in reserve for use, each for the vessel to which it is assigned.

in reserve for use, each for the vessel to which it is assigned.

In many notable particulars the revenue marine has within a lew years been broughtto the navy standard. In arms and equipments, in methods of drill and discipline, in the education of officers, and so on the two services have become very much alike. Last spring, when fifteen vacancies existed in the grade of Third Lieutenant in the revenue marine, the Secretary of the Treasury threw them open to graduates of the Annapolis Academy for whom no yacancies existed in the naval service. In short, as the revenue marine during former wars has shown itself to be an efficient ally of the navy, so, even should it not be formally transferred to the latter, as it may be by act of Congress, it would be better than ever litted for active service in any future war. It is a wise step, therefore, to make the naw cutters asked for fast and rowerful vessels, so that wise step. therefore, to make the new cutters asked for fast and powerful vessels, so that they may be of substantial service as gunboats on the lakes. Like considerations would apply to the Facilic coast, the limitations in both cases being, of course, largely fixed by the requirements of the waters in which ordinary service is to be performed.

A FORTUNE ON ONE THROW.

Probably the Stiffest Came of Dice Ever Played in the Oil Regions. From the Cincinnuti Soquirer.

Probably the Stillent Came of Dies Ever Flayed in the Oil Region.

Pron the Cincinnia Sequiere.

A difference of but two in the unturned died date, but each dot represented \$52,000, and the winner was made that much richer by his single throw. The details of this occurrence, readiled its asjourning contemplation of the feed-departing traces of other days, in the fown where is occurred, may be of interest.

Trom the time of its first importance as an oil town Petroleum Centre, in Pennsylvania, was known as a famous place for gambling. There was, however, no particular place in which this gambling was carried on. An engine dieduse, salcon, office, or private room—any nigeo served the purpose—and a rickety table, a greasy writing desk, or a board laid, across the head of an oil barrel answered as well as the equipments of a gambling palace.

In 1818-03 the vicinity of Petroleum Centre was the richest in the world. The lands all about the tawn were making their owners rich. Among these pieces of property was the Woods farm, right ipon the hill to the west of the place. Its bilk, production at that time was selling at from 18 to 30 in the place. Its bilk, production at that time was selling at troy and the right of the same of the was then about 15 years of age, and was as full of fun as he was of business. Its dressed well, wearing daily diamonds worth from \$5,000 to \$8,000, lived high, and was forement in all the enterprises in oil developments. In 1838 he built the largest and first complete from tank—40,000 harrels—then along till freed the was ready at any time to throw for stakes ranging from \$50 to \$100 or \$1,000. It was ready at any time to throw for stakes ranging from \$00 to \$100 or \$1,000. It was selden the would throw for less than the first named aum. One night in the winder of the stakes as increased with the observed them and woods's money. The first has been known that he would regard as its less than insult any suggestion that the was time to time and woods's losses rapidly expet into the thousands.

If Jose I will write you another for the full amount here to night, and it will be cashed at the bank to-morrow."

"All right," said Col. Brady, "I accept."

"The interest of the bystanders was now worked up to the highest notch, the dies were produced and woods had the lirst threw. Likewin spots turned up as his count. Col. Brady these threw, and but nine black dots threed up to be counted. Woods, therefore, sayed it good-sized fortune on the threw, for hait he lost that \$05.000 would have been paid with as much promptaess as though it had been next of a legitimate business transaction. Wrood then proposed that they start in adow with \$i's as the amount of the stakes. The Colonel responded, and soon all the cash he had with him—about \$200—was transferred to the processe of Woods. "Here, Colonel," and so the greatest game of diee on record the oil regions came to a closs.

QUESTIONS BY SUN READERS.

More's a little sermon: We consider the first on their dainy so that we don't shawle or fer lasts on their dainy so that we don't shawle ordinary anonymon questions? The other day, however, came an anonymon letter, the writer of which said that she would be disposeesed the following Monday by a loan-shark triples who get some-hardened. We would have sent ser to the lawyer who has made such a good stanagainst these sharks, but we couldn't, as we hadn't her address, and as we printed no "questions and answerp" her fonday, she sidn't get the information she needed. Our correspondents, can draw their own moral.

The partition from a not have covered and clothed.

"Come: vorie: Saidlers, Come!"—The R. A. C.'s
will have another raily to proundents State affairs, at
signors bon settly. Most of proar Valve, On baturday
Evental. November 276, 1846.

"By it is inseed that every Member will be present, as
the overean and texas question will probably be brought
before the meeting, and on that vote hangs the destimes of our beaved country and the prosperity of millinks yetustien.

"Let use does in mind that the powers of Rurope are
still craving, and year with breathess anxiety for the
destine of this meeting. Let it be a rouser, and
mothing butter rotted:
"By Codes of

man."
We never heard of the R. A. Ca, and think the "whole thing is probably simply the announcement of the opening of a sulcon by a man named Reity. Neither of the signers hawany greater prominence than belongs to the officers of the Gontlemen's Bons of Mulberry

Street, et of similar organizations.

1. Is the make child to which Mrs. Sartoris (Gen. Grant adacquistry gave hich while visiting the United Stages beliefsbutto theo-Frankenspy (the child's fasher being ans Englishmann)? 2. What is meant by "na Grant-born"; in the Copacticition 1. I have seen hundreds et answers which is neved the Copacticition as reading. "only, a. 'native-born'; it is wise born in the United States in the insulantiforeign-born, and not a clitteen of the United States in the insulantiforeign-born, and not a clitteen of the United States in the insulant the country have a son born to them; in this son (should be take a notion to return to the country when of ago a matural-born clites, or insulate when it is the parents of the country when of ago a matural-born clites, or insulate a calliform of the United States of the Committee of the Committ

marriage. 2JA natural-born citizen is a citi-of birth, not by right of a naturalisation need not be mauralized if he resides here.

1. Does the Librarian of Congress regotiate with Stationers' Hall in London'to secure English copyright by sending him the proper face? 2. If a few hundred copies of a amail work were sent in sheet form to be bound in some part of Great Britain and published simultaneously with the same work here, would copyright be valid according to English law? Collaright by Asia according to English law? 1. No; he attends only to American copyright; you must attend to getting British copyright yourself, 2. That would be legal but you'd have to comply with the adaptory' requirements of the British International Copyright act.

When Congress assembles, who calls it toorder? And in dass of a contest over the speakership, who will preside until the election of a permanent speaker? W. L. C.

The Clerk of the preceding House will call the net Rouse to order to morrow, and will call the roll; as soon as the roll is complete, nominations for Speaker will be made. If there is a contest, a temporary Chalgman will be chosen until the permanent Speaker can be

Have the Conservatives gained the greater number of seats during the last two years?

No, the Liberals; the Conservatives gained the Ayr district in 1830, and the same year lost Barrowin-Furness, St. Pancras, and the Carnarvon district This year they haven't gained a seat, we think.

What is a re:mody for red anter . R. B. C. It depends on what the ants are suffering from; Si John Labbock's book on ants should help you. As to remedy for prometing yourself from the ante, it is said that they will not cross a chalk mark, so perhaps you

A bets D that a man killing a Caar of Russia or the Ranperor of Garmany, for, example, for political reasons, and excepting to Empland, cannot be-taken back and punished. Who wins? We think D wins. Murder is murder all the worl

He is a native born citizen if he chooses to conside himself so, and therefore may be eligible to the Pres

What did these buildings cost: Madison Square Gar den, Equitable, and Freduce Exchange, not including the cost of the land? The Malison Square Garden building cost about \$8,000,000; the Equitable considerably more than \$6,000,000; the Produce Exchange about \$6,000,000.

I an American rent a house and thirty acres of land in London; can I vote there?

No: you are not "healif collected." You must be a clithen, a subject of the Queen, before you can vote though if you were a subject you would be entitled to

Was Pope Plus IX. ever a Free Mason ! There's a Majouic tradition that he was; but we've were been able to learn what lodge he joined or when where he was initiated.

What do the names Alma and Alva mean? W. T. Alma is Latin and means bountiful, genial, kindly:

Jahresed,-Cleveland had a plurality over Polger in 1882 of 192,854 Totas. P. B. D. Minnespolis,-The He

mal ought to help you. M. 4 L-No one named Sullivan was connected with the early history of steam navigation on the Hudson

A. C .- For the information you wish about the publi s, apply to the Secretary of the Board of Educa

J. Beg.-"The Vanderbilt ball" was given in the house on the northwest corner of Fifty-first street on d R. E. R.—Powter to an alloy of lead, bismuth, anti-

mony, popper, and sinc; the old pewter contained only #. D. M .- From the bulkhead line of West street at Cortlands street to the bulkhead line in Jersey City is about one mile and one-twelfth.

Carte.-Ton'll have to take a civil service examination; apply for information to the C. S. Examining Board at the Custom House.

R.R. P.- To get your boy on the school ship 81, Mary's rise to the Chairman of the Committee on Nantical thoel. Board of Education, this city.

W.J. Loss.—The story you name was published anonymously, we think; and it never made enough of a hit to have its abonymounness dispelled.

O. W. C .- A twelve-carat gold watch is solid gold for the purposes of your bot. The bot is that the watch is not a gold-plated watch; and seemingly is lan's.

W. C. T .- Mayor Chaple, Congressman-sleet, to 41 years old; he was Comptroller of the State for four years, 1864, 1865, 1865, 1897, but was never Secretary of State.

Joseph Brown - A receipt cannot be demanded as a con-dition of paying a debt. A receipt is not conclusive evi-dence of, payment; and cannot be demanded as a mat-ter of right even after the payment is made.

F.E.F.—Mr. John R. Fellows, now a Congressman, was elected District Attorney on the Tammany Mcket in 1887; at that time Mr. Nicoll, the present District Attorney rain against bim on the anti-Tammany ticket. N. S.F.-You can be confined af almost any hospital

tree of cherge. Try the Sloan Maternity. Tenth avenue and Sixtiath street, 'the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Phirty-Spat street and Lexington avenue, or any nearer

J. F. Molond.—John T. Hoffman was elected Mayor twice in 1855 and 1857; he held office from Jan. 1. 1868, to Say. No. 1868, when he resigned, having been elected flowerner. He was reslected Governor in 1870, and was Governor from Jan. 1; 1869, to Jan. 1, 1873. Bissede.—We do not know the lines beginning:
"By her tall and friple masts we know

Some noble royager that has to woo.
The trade winds; and to seem th' scriptic's surge."
We do not rate them so highly as you do.

We do not rate them so highly as you do.

Jaka Redemeps, Jr.—The present Australian secret ballot law of this State dates from May 2, 1880, when the Governor signed it; it was amended this year. Two State elections have been held since the original act was passed, and one election since the amended law want into effect. If the present is w, each party has a separate ballot ticket.

M. S. P.—To copyright a block, Sc., essed a type-written copy of the title to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, with Sl., and a formal application for copyright; he will send you a receipt and a certificate, Within ten days after publication send him two copies of the best edition of the book or whatever it is you have copyrighted.

Tempus—Given various dustruments and data, the

frague Given various dustruments and data, the Topon-diven various instruments and data, the time can be measured without a clock; that is, the hour of moon can be determined. Chromometers are made with compensatory appliances for changes in temperature, &c. and with the possibility of arror reduced to a minimum. That errors are made in shown by the statement published occasionally: The times ball was dropped 16 of a second after, noon to-day, &c. A second is capable of being divided even to the eye, and with restruments made, as occurate as possible, and a second to the contract of the contract of

RUBBIAN NEWS AND VIEWS.

In the famiched districts in Russia public schools and higher institutions of learning which depend on the scholdesof the central or local governments have been closed one after the other. The money appropriated for the institutions is required for the purchase of bread for the starring families.

Norms of St. Petersburg reports that the hunger troubles have preduced a peculiar effect in the book trade. The Russian people seem to have arrived at the conclusion that the principal cause of the trouble is the lack of information and skill among the farmers. The lack of information and skill among the raymers. The demand for farming and agricultural publications has become so great that the book stores of the metropolis are hardly able to fill all the orders they receive. There is a serie-comic side, however, to this national awaken-ing to the necessity of education for the farmer. Pub-lications, which have long cessed to exist and books of antiquated information on farming are now sought for. This shows that the farmers, who had once upon a time read about the subject which is of such great interest to them, have not followed up their pursuit of knowledge for many pears, and are at present ignorant of the changes which have taken place in their profession.

Reports of the cruelties which Government officer practise on the common people since the uknse was is-sued permitting them to "indict chastisement on the fractious "are coming in from all parts of the empire, forme of those administrators of law and order seem to have waited for that uknse to manifest the deviltry which had been pent up in their souls aince, by the which had been pent up in their sonis aince, by the benign legislation of Alexander II., the common people had been granted "the rights of man." Here are two examples of the kind: Peloshin, the starshina or fore-man of the district of Oboyansk, government of Koorsk, made it a practice to extort Government taxes from the peasants by torture. A peasant who was behind with his taxes was tied half naked to the wall of the village office with his boots hanging on his neck by a rope as a mark of diagrace. In order that he should stand erect, nails were put in the wall behind him so that his nude body was severely pricked whenever he got tired and attempted to lean on the wall. Poloshin submitted an aged peasant named Tarassov to this torture, and kept him standing there fully eight hours. That embittered the villagers and they complained before the matchal-nik of the district. The latter told the starshins that he should not do it again, but did not indict any pun ishment on him for what he had done.

Here is another instance, reported in Postock rénie: The assistant of the natchainik of a populous town in Irkootek is a sworn enemy to Siberian settlers, é. e., exiles who are as liberty to choose their own dwelling has no appetite for dinner on any day that he does not his victim. One morning as he sat at his writing desk a man wrapped in a heavy cloak came in. He looked at him furtively and mistook him for the descon of the church. *Sit down, Father Descon: I shall be at your service in a minute," he said politely.

the settler M—, your Honor," the man said nervously.

The settler Mi—, your Honor," the man said nervously.

The setsletant jumped up in a fury and exclaimed:
"Who in the devil's name admitted this dog here! Gnard, take him out and give him thirty-five hot ones! Mind yon, hot ones of the best kind."
The poor fellow who had come on business received the unexpected and unmerited chastlesment and left

the place more dead than alive, without having an op The members of the Jewish community of St. Peters

burg celebrated the silver wedding of the Czar and the Czarine in a novel and sympathetic manner. They the assistance of the synagogue choir. The oration of the rabbi and the song of the offoir were so solemn and imposing that even the non-Israelites present were deeply impressed. The synagogue was crowded, and and imposing that even the non-taractics present were desply impressed. The synagogue was crowded, and there were in the audience many Government officials of high standing. The brides and the grooms are children of Jewish soldiers who had served in the goard regi-ments and had received the right of residence in

A movement has been started in St. Petersburg establish workshops for criminals who have served their term in prison. Such criminals, in some in stances strong and able men, cannot easily find en ployment when they regain their liberty, because their records are marked in their passports, and employers are loath to engage a man who had served a term in prison. The philanthropists of St. Petersburg wish to provide employment for them, and, if they have no trade, to train them as carpenters, turners in wood and

approval of the imperial Cabinet a project to prohibit the colonization of foreigners within the limits of any city in the empire. It provides that no foreigner shall henceforth be allowed to hold or to farm real estate; except in such cases where special permission may be granted by the Minister of the Interior with the apgranued by the higher authorities (the imperial Cabinet), and that old foreign colonists shall be notified that within three years they must accept Russian citizenwhich to which they must qualify themselves by a ship, for which they must qualify themselves by a knowledge of the Russian language and of the laws by which naturalised subjects of the trar must be guided. If they refuse these conditions they, must transfer their property to native Russians and quit the land.

Forced of St. Petersburg shows that there is not the slightest speck of a war cloud on the political horizon of Europa. "And still," the liberal paper continues. "the mouths of thousands of cannons are gaping threateningly, and mountains of powder are manufac-tured which may at the slightest touch produce a cloud amid which a man should not know his brother." Herenpon Nocoye Vremus makes the following signifi-cantremarks: "Nicely spoken, confrere; but not states manlike. The mouths of cannons are always tightly closed, and the mountains of powder are nowadays smokeless. No one can hear the one thougher and the smokeless. No one can hear the one thunder and the other explose until the right moment comes."

The medical department of the Ministry of War con voked a council of expert physicians to decide whether the rations of tye bread now issued to the soldiers could be diminished without injury to their health and power of endurance. After many consultations the council expressed their opinion that the rations of bread may be curtailed if a corresponding quantity of pottage (Enels), potatoes, and other saccharine cereals can be supplied to the soldiers.

Florish Pospitania a monthly educational journal of St. Petersburg, draws a sad picture of the physical state of the school children in Russia. Despite all the efforts that are made to keep the school buildings in good saultary condition, the predisposition of the scholars for various diseases is always growing. Nearscholars for various diseases is always growing. Kearsightedness, nervous disorders, weakening of the action
of the finalde organs, and similar ills are developing among them to an alarming extent. In one
of the best schools of Moscow it was from that
among the scholars of the first class there were
only 8 per cent. of nervous individuals in the
fifth class the proportion increased to 27 per cent,
and in the eighth, the graduating class, nervous
weaknesses prevailed among 60 per cent, of the
scholars. The cause of this is, according to the Vietals,
the overburdening of the scholars with studies. But dies the overburdening of the scholars with studies. But a Moscow publication mildly suggests that the severe discipline of the Russian schools "may have something to do with it." As soon as a boy is enrolled as a pupiof a Government school he has to wear a uniform checks his free motions and exercise when he is out of school, while at school he is certainly "kept in the atrictest order," and the least exaberation of the spurit of oblidhood is punished more or less severely, liuman nature so suppressed in the child must neces-sarily avenge itself on the constitution.

Grandonin of St. Petersburg is very angry with the German "Boerse" because it keeps Russian values so low and is pressing them always lower as soon as a report is spread that the Government intends to enact repressive measures against the Jews. The editor is anxions to inform "the German financiers and all the Judeophile in general" that the Russian Government is at present so prescended with matters of great and pressing importance that it has no time to bother about the Jews. The twenty Governments stricket with hunger do not belong to those where the Jews in terfers with the people in any way; there are no Jaws iving in the whole region. The whole attention of the Government is absorbed by the fats of the 40,000,000 ttarving Russians first, and by the "movements of

It was reported that last spring the Ministry of Imperial Property imported jute seeds and planted them for trial in the trans-Caucasian territories. The latest reports is the trans-transatan territories. In a latest reports show that the experiment was highly successful. A plentiful crop of jute of the fluest quality was received Now the Society for the Promotion of Russian Commerce positioned the Minister to appetition certain territories in the southern and southeastern realms of the empire. for the regular cultivation of jute and to approve of a plan to constitute that weed an article of the regular Russian trade. The petition of the sectety is regarded with great favor. It is supposed that by next spring jute will be planted over a wast area of southern land.

Besperadoes Exchange Reminiscences.

"Yes. I was a great desperade in my day," said the re-formed train rebber, shating his head sadly and with much humidity. "I once held up a lose train load of passessayer single-handed and alone." "That was quite a feat," asid the retired auctioneer, with a dreamy, Igraway look in his eye, "but I once knocked down a whole railroad."

From the Indianapolic Journal.

"You did not attend Blogster's funeral !"
Ful go to his heat one, sure, tany ur met."

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The new Tariff law of Mexico, which went into effect on Nov. 1, is giving general antifaction, with a few exceptions. One of the exceptions is that in which the duty on pig iron is advanced 100 per cent, the manufactured articles being allowed to come in tree. Monterey had begun to foster an iron industry, obtaining its pig from Yexas and Alabama. Itself the infant concern not inid in a three years supply of the product before the law went into effect it would have been seriously injured. Another feature of the law that is being presented against by the agriculturists of the republic is the admission of foreign grain free of duty, while no change is made in the local duties to which the mative grain is subject. The Board of Directors of the Nexican Agricultural Society are endeavoring to have the Government remove the local duties on the native grains, in order that they can be shipped from the districts where the crops have been abundant to the districts where the crops have been abundant to those where there has been a scarcity, thus protecting the native product in the first place, and leaving as a last resort the free importation of corn from the United States, in the event of the native corn not being sufficient to meet the demand. At the present time there are large shipments of corn from the United States into the famine-stricken districts of Chihushus and Durango, where it sells readily at from \$8 to \$12 per earga

The project of draining the city and the valley of Mexico has been temporarily abandoned, Road & Campbell, the American contractors having charge of the tunnel work, having notified the dovernment of their nability to complete the drainage on the basis of the existing contract. The contractors had calculated on a flow of water in the tunnel of 150 gallons a misute, but as the work progressed the flow in some of the shafts was more than 600 gallons a minute, adding materially to the expense and difficulty of the work. It is not believed, however, that the tunnel scheme is

The concession obtained some time ago by Col. A. E. Owen, the founder of the celebrated Topolebampo col-ony, for a railroad from Eaglé Pass, Tex., to Topole-bampo Bay, on the Pacific coast of Mexico, has been declared forfeited by the Mexican Government on ac-count of the non-fulfilment of the contract.

The San Marcos and Nautia Railroad Company is which is the principal city of that district. When com-pleted the line will pass through all the climates from the frigid to the torrid. One peculiarity of the district laths fact that there are no baclendas in it, the land being used almost exclusively for agricultural purposes. At Husbepam there is a remarkable waterfall, a large volume of water dashing straight down a distance of 1,100 feet. The top of the cafion is in a temperate cli-

The annual festivities held in the town of Guadalupe with indians, who have come numered of miles to visit the shrike of the Virgin. They travel on foot in companies of one thousand to two thousand, and are often weeks on the road. The ceremonies are peculiar and interesting. Before leaving each will fill a bottle with water from the Chapel Spring. They believe that this water possesses the virtue of curing all ills and will ward off all evil until their next annual pligtimage. The natives will continue to arrive until Dec 12 when it is expected that fully 80,000 of them will be as-sembled around the shrine, that being the great day of

The drought in the State of Chihuahua is causing intense suffering among the poorer people, and many deaths from starvation have been reported. The con-dition is so serious that the Government has been soon toward furnishing the starving people with food

A handsome sarcophagus of Carrara marble is being constructed in Italy, in which the remains of Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, a former President of Mexico, are to be guarded, and then placed in the rotunda for illusrious men in the Dolores Cometery. The British colony in the city of Mexico is interested

in Reginald Carey, who has resigned from the British navy to begin service with the Mexican navy, his ap-pointment to the rank of Captuin having been officially announced. He has gone to Vera Cruz, where he is to take command of the new Government training ship Zaragora on her arrival at that port from Havra The Federal District Railway Company has pur

chased the Intacalco and Mexicalcingo narrow gauge tramways together with the line laid toward Chapul-tepec along the arches and including all the various estions for street railway lines in the city of Men ico held by Antonio Pilego Perez. The consideration, it is said, as \$270,000. Most of the members of the pur chasing company are capitalists in Denver, Col. Mgr. Gillou, the new Archbishop of Oaxaca, has

arrived in that city and has had a warm welcome. As soon as the archbishopric has been established be will return to Rome, that he may be then appointed tions between Great Britain and Rome.

Americans in positions of responsibility, and when an accident occurs that results in the loss of life the Govrement deals hard with the person or persons in fault.

In an accident near El Arba, on the Mexican Central
Railroad, a brakeman and a wood passer, both Mexicaus, were killed. The agent at El Arba was Harry
Coleman, an American, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa. He two trains should meet at El Arba instead of Las Palmas, as previously ordered. The trains met at full the situation, abandoned the station and started for the border. The Government has placed detectives on his track, and will try to stop him.

President Dias has appointed Gen. Pomposo Campillo of Puebla to fill the vacancy in the office of chief of the Gendarmeria Fiscal of the Monterey Department, caused by the recent death of Gen. Pedro Martinez, Gen. Campillo was formerly Mayor de la Plara in the

The residents of the State of Puebla are regarded a the most progressive and best educated of the citizens of the republic. The municipal authorities of several towns in that State have passed ordinances for collecting taxes of from two to ten cents a month from pe sons who are unable to read and write.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Queen Victoria's lists of guests and household orders

are all typewritten.

An herb is said to have been discovered in Yucatan rhich is a specific for insanity.

The troops in the south of Russia are ordered to send

In their sword blades to be sharpened.

Travellers in Italy are again warned of the danger of having their trunks robbed on the railways.

In twelve years the city of Paris has expended \$270,-

On on statues and \$80,000 on ornamental fountains.

One on statues and \$80,000 on ornamental fountains.

The French Government has purchased Whistler's
"Harmony in Black and Gray," a portrait of his mother.

Budyard Kipling is reported to be engaged to a former
flame. He will be married when he comes back from

The most powerful electric lighthouse in Europe is the one at Hanstholm on the Ecow. It has a strength of two million candles.

Torpedo net-cutting devices are now esteemed so effective that the British Admiralty has ordered much

effective that the British Admiratry has ordered much heavier nots for its new war ships.

An ocean pier at Puerto-Columbia, near Savanilla, will when finished, be 4,000 feet long, built entirely of Iron and steel, with a double line of rail s.

The cargo ship of the future will in some opinions be a five-masted vessel with auxiliary steam, such as is now building on the Clyds. She will carry 6,000 tons.

A new method of ship signalling at night has an arrangement of electric lights in the shape of the letters desired, each group constituting a system by itself by which it can shine alone.

Ebers has written a new novel in two volumes entitled, "Per Aspera." It is a story of Alexandria when the Egyptians began to doubt their old gods, under the influence of the Christians.

nfluence of the Christians. A Pompelian palace in the Avenue Montaigns, originally built for the late Prince Napoleon, was sold in 1866 to M. de Lesseps for 900,000 francs. It has just

been sold again for 1,800,000 france.

Bosa Bonhaur has finished the largest animal picture ever painted. It is called Le Dépiquage, and represents ten horses large as life, trotting over the thrashing loor still used in parts of southern Europe. She has

shoer working on it for three years, and has refused an offer of \$60,000.

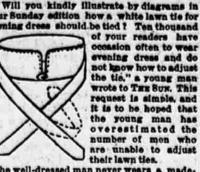
The Welsh Review denounces the Eisteddfod as a "drag upon national progress." The extinction of the festival is not demanded, but the cortaliment of its influence and the abolition of its mischievous effects. It is a money-making affair newadays, antirely diverted from its original progress. rom its original purpose. The sermons of the German Emperor, which he has

rate sermons or the German Emperor, which he has delivered on his yachting voyages, were not written by him, but by Doctor Richter, the Chaplain-General of the ermy. They were written by command, in order that by reading them William might illustrate the duty of every see Captain.

The British Nuseum has received as a bequest the Tanking collection of atamps containing about 200 000 Tapling collection of stamps, containing about 200,000 specimens, exclusive of many cards and envelopes, and valued at between \$250,000 and \$300,000. Mr. Tapling was more than twenty years in making it. It is pro-

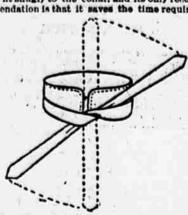
nounced the most collection of stamps existing.

An engineer on a Swise railway was notified that he would be dismissed at the end of the year. In vengance for that, two weeks ago he deliberately drove his engine past the adverse signals into a passenger train coming from the opposite direction. He was killed with his freman, and three passengers burt.



request is simple, and it is to be hoped that the young man has overestimated the number of men who The well-dressed man never wears a made

up tie, an expert says. He ties his own fourin-hand and his Ascot. The ready-made lawn tie, for evening dress, is stiff, cannot be made to fit anugly to the collar, and its only recommendation is that it saves the time required

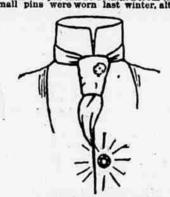


to tie a knot. Any man who can tie a bowknot can tie a lawn tie. On each man's skill and patience, however, depend the success of lawn twisted and wrinkled his tie is a failure-One reason why some men fail to make the proper knot is that they do not take time enough. The lawn must be handled carefully, and after the knot has been made it will



2. If the first knot be not drawn tight the tie will be a failure, and it will amony the wearer by climbing up the front of the collar. Then make a bow of the lower end of the tie and drop the upper end straight over it as in Fig. 3. The end outside of the bow should be bent as the other one was and

drawn up inside of it. That makes a double bow knot, as shown in Fig. 4. Before the bows are drawn tight they can be brought down so that they will be parallel with the ends, as in Fig. 6. That gives the tie a finished appearance. To keep the knot tight a very small pearl pin, or a silver pin with a small round head can be run through the back of the knot so that only a glimpse of the head of the pin can be obtained from the side. Small pins were worn last winter, although



they are not necessary after drawing in the bows tightly. The bows can be shortened or lengthened easily after the knot has been made.

In Fig. 6 is shown the style of tie that is popular at cake walks. It is not always white, and is usually tucked into the bosom of the shirt just above a "sparkler." It permits the display of a tie pin, and that seems to be its only recommendation. It never should be worn with evening dress.

A SMART YOUNG MAN ACROSS COUNTRY. In Two Years He has Worked Himself Up to be a Junior Chample

One of the most successful and consistent runners of our formidable long-distance rigade is Thomas J. Vogellus of the Xavier Athletic Club, and the present junior cross ountry champion of America. Vogellus has been in athletics less than two years. He is by o means a brilliant or sensational runner, but his racing is of the dogged, persevering. there order, and this quality made itself felt from the very start. He runs his races out to the end. no matter what his position or chances may be. He has been an unusually succe ful winner of prizes, and his success has deonstrated that for those who possess no special athletic ability, but have a stout heart. long-distance running is the royal road to athletic fame.



THOMAS J. YOGELLUS. His first win was at the five-mile cross-cour His first win was at the five-mile cross-country handicap of the Suburban Harriers on April 12, 1890, where he captured the novice and special prizes. Two weeks later he won the two-mile scratch run at the Car Drivers' games at Caledonian Park. Jersey City, and followed this with the second prize of the Lorillard Athletic Club's one-mile handicap run. On Aug. 4 he won the one-mile handicap run. On Aug. 4 he won the one-mile handicap run. The transport of the Lorillard A. C. games at Newark, starting from scratch. He captured the same event at the Forresters' games at Caledonian Pari, Jersey City, and at the fall meeting of the Lorillard A. C. on Sept. 13 again, won the one-mile race. He ran third in the three-mile race at the American Athletic Club games on Oct. 11. having had the position of honor, scratch man.

race at the American Athletic Club games on Oct. 11. having had the position of honor. Scratch man

He started his successful 1801 career by running third in the eight-mile cross-country handicap of the Prospect Harriers, on Washington's Birthday. This was the race over which there was so much squabbling, and finally ordered re-run on March 16. Vogellus came in second. On April 20, at Morris Park, he won the junior cross-country championship of America. after one of the greatest races in the history of the event. May 15, he won the Bohuetzen's four-mile cross-country handicap at Greenville, starting from scratch. On Decoration Day, the three-mile run at the Sectish-American A. C. games was placed to his credit, he having been the scratch man. On June 20 Vogellus won the three-mile run at the Wayne A. C. games, having again started from scratch. On June 20 he was first home in the one-mile run at the Deat Mutes' games, and celebrated July 4 by winning the two-mile run at the Lorillard A. C. games from scratch. Another three-mile ruce went to his list of victories on Aug. 29 at the games of the Yorker Athletic Club. On Labor Day he won the one-mile championship of Jersey City at Caledonian Park, and wound up the season by taking second prize at the joint of the low York Athletic Club, at Travers Island en Oct. 17. In the three-mile scratch run.

"Will you kindly illustrate by diagrams in your Sunday edition how a white lawn tie for evening dress should be tied? Ten thousand of your readers have occasion often to week.

HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.

A VERITABLE FAIR is what our store now looks like with its myriad of Holiday Attractions. Being far too numerous to admit of anything approaching a complete detailing, we select for mention the following features, with the assurance that nowhere can the selection of Gifts be made to better advantage than at our establishment.

BRIC-A-BRAC DEPT.

LAMPS.

500 Plano Lamps, made of Brass, with table tops (the celebrated Parker centraldraught burners), complete with handsome shades, chimneys, &c., at \$7.98; regular price \$10.50.

100 Statue Banquet Lamps, handsome ly finished in silver, with Duplex burners. shade and chimney complete, at \$8.98; regular price \$6.

CLOCKS.

50 handsome eight-day Mexican Onyx Clocks, cathedral gong (hour and half hour strike), at \$9.98; regular price \$15. TABLES.

75 Brass Tables, with two shelves of California Onyx, beautifully made, at

\$6.98 ; regular price \$10. MIRRORS. 500 handsomely decorated Bevelled Glass Standing Mirrors, hand painted and

plain, 98c. each; worth \$1.85. FAN DEPARTMENT, 5,000 beautifully decorated Fans

Bilk Gauze, Crepe de Chiae, Satin, Coque and Ostrich Feather Evening Fans, mounted on vari-colored enamelled sticks, at

98C. worth \$2.96. A handsome Japanese Fon Box will be given away with each Fan during this sais.

LEATHER GOODS DEPARTMENT. 10,000 Pocket Books, Card Cases, Bill Books, Bill Folds, Combination Books, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Wallets, Purses,

Morocco, Suede, French Calf, &c .- Special for the holidays at

Shopping and Chatelaine Bags, &c., made

in Grain leather, Seal, Lizard, Alligator,

98c.; worth \$2. . .

TOILET GOODS. Cases, Silver Tollet Articles, Triple Mirrers. Perfume Nevelties, &c., at entremely low prices.

250 Silver Hair Brushes, new design and finest bristle, \$2.98 each; were \$4.75. 100 Triplicate Mirrors, with beautifully designed Celluloid fronts-size 8x10 at 84.98, former price \$6.75; 10x12 at \$5.74, formerly \$8.35. 850 Celluloid Toilet Sets, in Plush Cases,

\$1.69; worth \$2.50. 125 very handsome Tollet Cases at \$8.98 rorth \$1.98.

125 Combination Tollet and Manicure Sets, in elegant cases, \$4.48 and \$8.74 each 750 Shaving and Toilet Sets, in Plush Cases also, Work Boxes, fitted, at Sac. each; former prices \$1.69 to \$2.48.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

14-carat Gold Pess, with Pearl hand No. 3 at 800.; No. 5 at 960.; No. 4 at \$1,50; being one-third below regular price Bilver Inkelands at \$8.96 and \$5.58; Guya Inketends at 84,00; worth 96,50, Stiver Perpetual Colendars at \$5.55 worth 88,75,

Storing Silver Thimbies, full weight, 804. Leather Writing Tablets at 67a, 67a, and 81.95, Plush Stationery Cabinets at 45c, and 87c.

Intald Walnut and Rosewood Writing Books at 88.45 and 84.85; were 84.86 and 55,60.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT,

Special One lot of Ladies' American Chatelaine Watches, warranted excellent timepieces, at

\$3.98; worth #6. All Watches and Clocks are guaranteed

TEA GOWNS.

Our Holiday display of Tea Gowns embraces the choicest novelties of home and Parisian markets, together with many styles made in our own workrooms.

STYLISH TEA COWNS At \$5, \$9.75, \$12.75, \$17.50. IMPORTED TEA GOWNS Reduced to . Half Former Prices.

LADIES' HOUSE WANTS. Made of Flannel and Silk. At \$1.98, \$3.75, \$4.75.

ART EMBROIDERY DEPT.

Special reductions to prices to close out large questities of goods, Tubio Covers, Lambrequise, Scarfs. dts., at lower Agures than ever before quoted. Japanese Satin Table Covers, gold

embroidered, \$2.89 each; worth \$5. Chinese Mantel Lambrequins, gold thread embroidery, \$3.98; worth \$5.98. Hand-Painted and Embroidered Decerating Scarfs at 50c. each; worth see.

BOOKS.

Endless variety of Books suitable for young and old, and covering every field of literature.

St. Nicholas for 1891 at \$1.89 per vol. Popular Books for Boys, by Alger, Castleman and Ellis, 48c. Presentation Poets, finest edition pub Hahed, 54c, each. Canon Farrar's Life of Christ, fine large

volume, 79c.; published at \$2. E. P. Roe's Novels at 68c, each. Huckleberry Finn (Mark Twain's most popular work), 69c. Shakespeare's complete works, in one

large volume, 84c. Life of Parnell, with several engravings, new edition, 69c. Teachers' Bibles from 98c. to \$3.98.

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Children's Story Books. Games. Our line of Children's Story and Picture Books, and Linen Books of all kinds, is the largest in the city, and our prices

the lowest.

Large collection of fine Art Books, Booklets, Christmas Cards and Calendars All the popular Games at prices equally

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Handkerchiefs For the Million of every kind of material, in endless variety of styles, and at lowest prices. Greatest preparations ever made for the Holiday trade-Goods ordered six he world represented.

Men's Hemstitched Silk Handkerchiefs embroidered initial, 59c. each; worth 75c. Men's Hemstitched Silk Handkerchiefs, embroidered initial, 75c. each; worth 98c. Men's Hemstitched Silk Handkerchiefs. standard quality, 55c. each.

Men's all-linen Initialled Handkerchiefs, 25c. each, in half-dozen boxes, \$1.50. Men's Hemstitched and Printed Border Handkerchiefs, 12%c. each.

Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, embroidered, Ladies' Mousseline de Soie Handkerchiefs, embroidered, 48c. each. Ladies' all Linen Initialled Handkerchiefs.

259. each; in fancy boxes, \$1.50 half doz.

Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, scalloped edges, 121/c. each. Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, flue quality, new designs, 25c. each. Ladies' Crepe de Chine Mufflers, 15 differ-

Men's Brocaded Silk Mufflers, 98c. each.

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English House Coats. Neckwear.

Smeking Jackets. Dress Shirts. Pressing Gowns. Gleves. Bath Robes. Umbrellas.

Silk Mufflers. Canes. Plain and Emb'd Silk Suspenders. Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs.

Linen Handkerchiefs. Including the following THREE SPECIALS: Silk Pajamas, \$4.98 per suit; worth \$4. Colored Swiss Ribbed Shirts and

GLOVES.

Drawers at \$3.25 each; regular price \$5.

Colored French Spun Silk Socks at

The attention of Holiday purchasers is called to our extensive display of all the leading Novelties in our own exclusive brands of the celebrated JOUVIN GLOVES, vis. "Newville," "St. Laurest." "Clermont."

Special-We shall place on sale Monday a large invoice of high-grade FRENCH KID GLOVES, 4-button length, in the choicest sessonable shades of Tan, Brown and Gray, with the latest style of embroidery, at

Also, one lot Men's ENGLISH WALK-ING GLOVES in Tan and Light Brown. with parrow embroidery, at

79C. pair; actual value \$1.25.

Of All Qualities, Styles and Makes. Special....Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Spun Silk Vests, high neck, long sleeves, all

LADIES' SILK HOSIERY.

Fancy and Plain, in all colors to match Costumes and Slippers. Special-Ladies' extra quality Black

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON, 6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street

98c. pair: worth \$1.85.

98C. pair; actual value \$1.50.

LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR

colors and sizes, \$1.69 each.

Silk Hose, at \$1.25 pair.